

# The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, Bloomfield, N. J. AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV.—NO. 8.

Saturday, February 20, 1875

To Clergymen and School Teachers  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE  
**SATURDAY GAZETTE,**  
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.  
BELLVILLE, CALDWELL AND VERONA.  
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POL-  
ITICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ES-  
PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-  
TERESTS.

All Public and Local questions, in-  
cluding political and social, sanitary and re-  
formatory, educational and industrial top-  
ics, will be clearly presented and fully and  
fairly discussed.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns  
that is unworthy of cordial welcome to  
every family circle.

To Advertisers it should prove a val-  
uable medium. Our circulation extends  
to every part of Essex county, and con-  
siderably elsewhere.

Subscriptions and advertisements  
will be received and forwarded by the  
Postmaster, also at our office in Bloomfield,  
or may be addressed by mail, to  
WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,  
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

LOCAL INFORMATION.

CHURCH NOTICES—BLOOMFIELD.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Henry W.  
Ballantine. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A.  
M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting  
on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Henry Spell-  
meyer. Preaching Sundays at 10.30 A. M.  
and 7.30 P. M. Regular Prayer Meet-  
ing on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. Wm. Stubbart, D. D.  
Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and  
7.45 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursday  
at 8 P. M.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. T. J. Danner.  
Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 A. M.  
and 7.30 P. M. and at Watson Chapel  
at 8.30 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. M. En-  
dine. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A.  
M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on  
Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Dan-  
iel Kennedy D. D. Preaching Sunday at  
10.30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Prayer Meet-  
ing at 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thurs-  
day at 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL AT WATSON—Rev.  
Preaching Sunday at 10.30  
A. M. and—P. M. Prayer Meeting on

CIVIL NOTICES—BLOOMFIELD.

Town Council—Jas. Beach, President, J.  
F. Eulson, clerk.

JUDGES OF PEACE—Wm. R. Hall.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Joseph K.  
Oakes.

MONTCLAIR.

CHURCH NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. R. Berry, D. D.  
Preaching on Sunday at 10.30 A. M.  
and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on  
Thursdays at 7.45 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Geo. W.  
Smith. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30  
A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting  
on Thursdays at 7.30 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. R. Mar-  
well. Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10.30  
A. M. and 3.30 P.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. A. Brad-  
ford. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30 A.  
M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on  
Thursdays at 7.45 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.

Town Council—Alfred Taylor, President;  
Chas. P. Sanford, Clerk.

JUDGES OF PEACE—J. O. Clark, N. O.  
Fulbury.

MORRIS & ESSEX R. R.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Montclair	Bloomfield	Montclair	Bloomfield
A. M.	6.35	6.41	7.15
P. M.	7.15	7.21	7.45
A. M.	8.15	8.21	8.45
P. M.	8.15	8.21	8.45
A. M.	9.15	9.21	9.45
P. M.	9.15	9.21	9.45
A. M.	10.15	10.21	10.45
P. M.	10.15	10.21	10.45
A. M.	11.15	11.21	11.45
P. M.	11.15	11.21	11.45

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Montclair	Bloomfield	Montclair	Bloomfield
A. M.	6.04	6.10	6.17
P. M.	7.04	7.10	7.17
A. M.	8.04	8.10	8.17
P. M.	8.04	8.10	8.17
A. M.	9.04	9.10	9.17
P. M.	9.04	9.10	9.17
A. M.	10.04	10.10	10.17
P. M.	10.04	10.10	10.17
A. M.	11.04	11.10	11.17
P. M.	11.04	11.10	11.17

STAGELINE TO CALDWELL, VER-  
ONA AND PINE BROOK.

Leave M. & E. Depot, MONTCLAIR, on  
the arrival of the A. M. 7.50, 8.50 & 10.50  
trains and the P. M. 8.40, 9.40 & 10.40  
trains from Newark.

Returning, leave Pine Brook at 11.50 A.  
M. and Caldwell at 6.30, 7.15, 8.15 & 9.30  
A. M., and at 12.30, 3.30 & 4.30 P. M.

Chas. B. Harrison, Proprietor.

SMITH & TOWNLEY.  
WHOLESALE  
DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD,  
PAINT,  
OILS &c.  
861 BROAD STREET,  
NEWARK, N. J.  
May 2-bm

DR. P. J. KOONZ,  
DENTIST,  
No. 1 GREAT JONES ST., near Broadway.  
NEW YORK.  
Laughing Gas administered for the painless ex-  
traction of teeth.

DENTISTRY.  
W. E. PINHAM, D. D. S.  
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,  
476 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

ALEXANDER MCKIRGAN.  
Successor to Reed & McKirgan.  
DENTIST.  
No. 48 Bank Street NEWARK, N. J.  
Laughing Gas administered dec20-1v

DR. J. W. STICKLE.  
Surgeon Dentist,  
Office and Residence 72 Orange Street.  
NEAR BROAD STREET,  
One Block from M. & E. R. Depot.  
NEWARK, N. J.  
Gold Fillings a Specialty.  
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered on the new  
plan. No charge for extracting, when Artificial  
Teeth are inserted.  
References—Dr. F. S. Macdonald, Wm. J.  
Andrews, G. R. Kent, W. F. Hitchcock, H. C.  
Ketchum, W. S. Ward, Wm. D. Dentist, Rev.  
J. T. Crane, D. D., Newark, N. J., Rev. R. B.  
Wheeler, D. D., Jersey City, N. J., Dr. J. H. Collins,  
J. W. Brown, Newark, N. J., D. W. Walters,  
J. H. Rhodes, Newark, N. J., Dr. J. H. Rhodes,  
W. H. Drummond, Geo. O. Danckel,  
James A. Hanister, Henry Hagell, W. N. Ryer-  
son, John A. Boppe, A. Paul Schott, Newark,  
N. J., A. D. Baldwin, E. A. St. John, Orange,  
T. C. Houghton, East Orange, Jan 6-bm

North Ward National Bank  
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.  
This Institution commenced business in  
1872 as a bank of deposit and discount in  
the Rhodes Building, No. 445 Broad St.  
nearly opposite the M. & E. R. Depot.  
Its property, as indicated by its large list  
of depositors, which is constantly increas-  
ing, proves the necessity and wisdom of its  
establishment in this part of Newark. It  
is very conveniently located for residents  
of Bloomfield, Montclair and vicinity who  
may desire have banking facilities in Newark.

DIRECTORS.  
H. M. Rhodes, C. A. Fuller,  
J. G. Darling, Wm. Tins,  
E. G. Faint, E. L. McVington,  
J. Ward Woodruff, Joseph Feder,  
P. T. Downum, Joseph M. Smith,  
Benj. F. Crane, Joseph Conitt,  
W. M. Everett.  
N. M. Rhodes, Pres't.  
A. Somerville, Acting Cashier.  
Mar. 1-1v

Morris Female Institute.  
MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
This Institution offers to 30 boarding pupils  
superior educational advantages and all the ac-  
commodations and a delightful  
home.  
The ensuing school year will open on the 17th  
of September, 1875.  
Catalogues giving full information can be had  
on application to

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M.  
Principal.  
REFERENCES.  
JOHN P. JURE, Newark.  
SAMUEL NELSON, Jersey City.  
THOMAS DAVENPORT, "  
D. S. GREGORY, Jr., "  
SAMUEL BALDWIN, Orange.  
D. M. BARLOW, "  
B. F. SMALL, "  
G. W. SNOW, "  
DR. JOSEPH A. DAVIS, Bloomfield.  
W. G. RAYNER, "  
WM. P. LYON, "  
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AND  
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.  
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at all times a good assortment.

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Matter every week, together with articles  
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throughout the N. E. and Middle States.

HERMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher.  
Nor 12 School St., Boston, Mass.

The important subject for February is

## HOUSES! HOUSES! HOUSES!

Which we have FOR SALE in BLOOMFIELD, West End. Houses with  
Lot 50 feet by 150 feet at \$2,000 and upwards.

OR, TO RENT at from \$190 to \$650; some with 10 Rooms, having all  
the modern improvements; Bay Windows, Folding Doors, Marble Man-  
tels, Gas, Wash Tubs, Range, Furnace, Tank in Attic, Hot and Cold Wa-  
ter, Bath Room, Closets, & Cement Cellar, at a rent of \$500. Lot 120x185.

LARGE HOUSES with 14 Rooms and improvements, in best neighbor-  
hood, \$450.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE GARDEN and plenty of fine air? Try a  
Cottage in the country, with half an acre.

WE SELL HOUSES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

BLOOMFIELD HAS THE BEST OF SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, and  
as good society as can be found anywhere—beautiful drives—well-lighted  
roads, good side-walks, and healthful country, with much lower rents than  
in Orange, and elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN doing business in N. York, and living in Newark, by remain-  
ing in the train a few minutes longer, can reach the free air of the country.

OUR WELLS are not contaminated by impurities from cess-pools, as we  
have good SEWERS at West End.

FRIENDS IN BLOOMFIELD come and see what we have to show at  
the West End.

WE ARE ON THE HILL SIDE, and have fine air, splendid views, good  
drainage, and are within three to six minutes walk of the Depot.

THE TUNNEL—It will not be many months before the new Bergen Tunnel  
and Cut will be completed, by which our time from New York to Bloomfield will be  
shortened to 45 minutes.

HOUSE with 5 Rooms, Lot 50 by 150,	\$190
" 60 by 150, with nice stable,	230
" with 10 Rooms, all improvements,	500
" with 14 "	650

For Sale or Exchange,  
HOUSES IN NEWARK—No. 52 Miller Street, also one corner Lincoln  
Avenue and Cartaret st., Woodside.  
TO RENT—Part of Store 450 Broad Street.  
DESK ROOM 450 Broad Street.

Enquire of  
**ROBERT PEELE,**  
Corner of Linden and Midland Avenues, Bloomfield,  
or, 450 Broad Street, near the Morris and Essex Depot,  
NEWARK, N. J.

To aid persons in their choice of location, the following explanation of  
the reason for a preference for the West over the East, is quoted from reliable  
authority:

## WEST ENDS.

Most persons think that the reason why the West end of London or New  
York is more fashionable than the East, is nothing more than the topograph-  
ical situation of the capital. But the Academy of Sciences of Paris has pro-  
nounced this opinion to be a delusion, as we learn from an article in the Lon-  
don Athenaeum.

In the first place, it appears that it is not only at London, but at Paris, Vi-  
enna, Berlin, Turin, St. Petersburg, and almost every other capital in Eu-  
rope—at Liege, Caen, Montpellier, Toulouse, and several other large towns—  
wherever, in fact, there are not great local obstacles—the tendency of the  
wealthier inhabitants to group themselves to the west is almost as strongly  
marked as in the "great metropolis." In the second place, at Pompeii and  
other ancient towns, the same thing may be noticed; and in the third place,  
where the local situation of the town necessitates an increase in a different  
direction, the moment the obstacle ceases, houses spread toward the west.

This last fact may, it is stated, be particularly observed at Rome, and to a  
certain extent, at Edinburgh.

When, then, all cities and towns have their best districts in the west, it is  
pretty clear that the cause of it must be some general law entirely distinct  
from local situation. What is that law? "It arises from the atmospheric  
pressure," answers the Academy of Sciences. "When the barometric column  
rises, smoke and pernicious emanations rapidly evaporate in space. In the  
contrary case we see that smoke and pernicious vapors remain in apartments  
and on the surface of the soil. Now, every one knows that of all winds, that  
which causes the greatest ascension of the barometric column is that of the  
east, and that which lowers the most is the west. When the latter blows, it  
has the inconvenience of carrying with it to the eastern part of the town all  
the deleterious gases which it meets in its passage over the western parts. It  
results from that that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the town have to  
support not only their own smoke and miasms, but those of the western part  
of the town, brought to them by the west winds.

"When, on the contrary, the east wind blows, it purifies the air by causing  
to ascend the pernicious emanations which it cannot drive to the west.  
Consequently, the inhabitants of the west receive pure air from whatever part  
of the horizon it may arrive; and it may be added that, as the west winds  
are those which most frequently prevail, they are the first to receive the air  
pure and as it arrives from the country."

After thus explaining why the western parts are the best, the Academy  
makes these recommendations:

1. That persons who have the liberty of choice, and especially those of  
delicate health, should reside in the western parts of the town.

2. That all establishments from which emanate pernicious vapors and  
gases should be placed in the east.

3. That in building a house in a town, and even in the country, the kitchen  
and other dependencies from which pernicious emanations may arise should  
be placed to the east. The members of the Academy who have announced  
the preceding discovery, and made the preceding recommendations, are all  
of them, of European reputation as scientists.

## OUR NEW YORK CORRESPOND- ENCE.

New York, Feb. 13, 1875.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE SCANDAL—  
ASTONISHING REVELATIONS OF FRAUD,  
TO A "VIDI" REPORTER—MEDALS,  
MANUFACTURES AND JUDGES SOLD OVER  
AND OVER—FRAUDULENT PIANO AND  
PLATED WARE AWARDS—NEW YORK  
BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

It is something, to be able to modify a  
little, the inevitable dish, and if we must  
have perpetual scandal, that there are  
varieties in it. Public corruption, how-  
ever, the next style in order here, is a  
style on which we have surfeited for a few  
years back. And yet there is something  
audaciously fresh in the story I have direct-  
ed from a prominent firm of New York piano  
manufacturers—with full permission to  
publish their names which I should feel  
ashamed to do—in confirmation of the  
direct charges of

BRIBERY IN THE AWARD OF THE AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE.

With which Professor Chandler of Co-  
lumbia College has just shaken off the  
dust of his feet at the door of that estab-  
lishment. This firm—whose pianos, I  
respect, are of high repute and prominence  
—have stated plainly, to a reporter in the  
employ of this correspondence, that the  
series awards, of golden medals &c. they  
hold as piano makers, from the American  
Institute were, every one of them,

PAID FOR IN CASH.

That a gold medal they received at a  
State Fair in Michigan, was obtained  
for the paltry bribe of \$100; that on sim-  
ilar occasions they have repeatedly secured  
the award by the present of a piano; that  
at the last considerable competition of  
pianos at the fair of the American Insti-  
tute in this city about five or six years  
ago, some sixteen manufacturers staked  
the reputation of their work on the impar-  
tial honesty of the awards, in addition  
to which reliance, the firm in question  
obtained the names of the judges, five in  
number, entertained them at their ware  
rooms repeatedly with

FRANKING AND CHAMPAGNE,

And "climaxed" the entertainment with  
a neat dinner of \$300 to each of the  
musical arbiters, on condition that their  
liberal hosts should receive the award;  
besides \$50 apiece as consideration for a  
strong personal testimonial to the excel-  
lence of the pianos, to be signed by all the  
judges. Only one of them, a musician  
unknown to fame, and perhaps the need-  
iest of the lot, rejected the bribe. I have  
all their names, but perhaps it is inexpe-  
dient to mention, even the single honorable  
exception.

The testimonial, they say, they got and  
paid for. But a competitor of few degrees,  
so far as instruments were concerned, who  
had not so much as a workshop, but who  
bought his instruments of third rate makers  
who were not above lettering their work  
with his name as manufacturer—was too  
liberal for them in the single and vital  
item of bribery. The award, such as it  
was, went to this more enterprising party,  
whose checks went in turn to the four  
purchasable judges, for \$500 apiece; to  
the deep chagrin of my informant, who  
frankly assure me that they would have  
been glad to double their offer, if they  
had had any idea that judges ruled so  
high. They had some consolation how-  
ever, in

THE DENOUEMENT.

For the fraud of an award to a pseudo-  
manufacturer of this rate pianos was too  
palpable, and the judges dared only give  
a second premium declining to award  
the first to anybody. This failure to de-  
liver the goods purchased, was so unsatis-  
factory to the successful bidder, that he  
instantly stopped payment of his checks  
at the bank, and so the judges found them-  
selves twice sold and sold for naught.

I dare not vouch for all these particulars.  
I give them as they come to me, and as  
most of them are either confessions, or  
clear inferences from fact, the story ap-  
pears to be substantially true. If the  
award actually made had been one of  
any possible honesty, we should be at  
liberty to suppose that the judges had  
tacitly rejected the bribe while allowing  
briber to suppose it was accepted, and  
that the story of the old bidding was a  
false rumor or a conjecture of the disap-  
pointed party. A curious part of the  
story is that the poor musician who spun  
the first bribe was the only one who  
did not accept the second, and that he  
actually gave his vote in favor of the  
very meritorious pianos for which his vote  
could not be bought!

Since this affair, piano-forts have prac-  
tically ceased to be exhibited in the Amer-  
ican Institute Fairs. Last fall, the only  
instrument on exhibition was a poor one  
bearing the name of the pseudo manufac-  
turer who had been the only successful  
patron of the concern. The other com-  
petitors had united in a protest to the  
Board of directors, who promised to ap-  
point a new committee and revise the  
award, but this was never done.

I am assured that complaints of this  
kind might be detailed by hundreds. A  
single palpable example, is the award to  
a manufacturer of plated Britannia ware,  
which the judge had the impudence to  
endorse as the best plated ware in the  
world; in the face of the notorious fact  
that all Britannia plated ware is almost  
worthless compared with the plated hard-  
metal made by the Elkingtons of Bir-  
mingham, and by our own great silver-  
smiths, the Gorham Company of Provi-  
dence. In consequence of such palpable

fraudulent awards, the latter company,  
though making a magnificent exhibition  
of solid silver in the last fair, refused all  
solicitation to allow their goods to enter  
into competition.

A NEW WORK BY GEORGE MACDONALD,  
on the English civil war, is to be published  
as a serial, in the London Graphic and  
the Christian Union of this city, commencing  
in April. One is naturally curious to  
see what the latitudinarian sentimentalist  
and novelist will make of the stern his-  
tory of that puritan conflict. Probable  
not very much in common with his hero-  
worshipping countryman, Carlyle.

VIDI.

## Items of Interest

Over 5440 tons of arsenic a year are pro-  
duced in England.

The English princess Alice has written a  
novel called "The Paths of Life." It is a  
story of life in the highest circles of Ger-  
man nobility.

People exhibit cowardice in nothing  
more than in the expression of opinion.

According to the best authorities the  
entire territory of Scotland is 30,047,463  
acres. Fifty-seven proprietors own a tride  
more than one-third of the country, and  
almost one-third of this belongs to the  
three richest of them.

The London market gardeners pay \$900  
per acre, yearly for the land they cultivate,  
and their average profit amounts to \$500  
per acre. One English penny per square  
yard is equal to \$100 an acre, and as there  
are nine early lettuce in every  
square yard, these figures are not at all  
improbable.

The demand for the Bible and the New  
Testament in Russia is greater than can be  
immediately supplied. An edition of ten  
thousand copies of the latter has been dis-  
posed of within a recent period, and an-  
other edition is in press.

Mr. Longfellow the poet, has so many  
visitors at his Cambridge home, that the  
horse cars always stop before the door and  
the conductor shouts "Longfellow's!" as  
if it was a railway station.

The Second Reformed Episcopal Church  
of Philadelphia, which recently called Dr.  
NICHOLSON, of Newark, to be its pastor,  
has purchased a lot at the corner of  
Twenty-first and Chestnut streets, and will  
soon erect a new house of worship as  
soon as Spring permits. The enterprise is  
flourishing condition.

An old experienced farmer once said to  
a new beginner in farming, "Young man,  
let me give you a little piece of advice,  
will you? Never stir up your soil deeper  
than you are able to manure it." This is  
an axiom which it is well to remember.

Of newspapers of all classes there were  
published in 1854, 3,536. The annual  
issue of copies was 426,406,918. In 1870,  
5,871 newspapers, with an annual issue of  
1,908,548,250 copies.

We are all living too fast. The man  
who is always in a hurry generally has his  
own work to do over again, besides being  
more liable to trip up and find himself  
sprawling in the mud.

The new Governor of Missouri and his  
wife are members of the Baptist Church,  
and carry their religious principles and  
practices into public life. At the inaugu-  
ral reception recently, wises and spirituous  
liquors were banished, nor was there any  
dancing.

The Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, D.D., has  
accepted the position of pastor over the  
American Union Church at Rome, Italy.

The London Field recommends the use  
of carbolic acid in pigeon and poultry  
houses for destroying parasitic insects. It  
neither injures the birds nor drives them  
from their nests. He discloses two ounces  
of common carbolic acid in three quarts  
of water, and applies once a week with a  
watering pot to all parts of the poultry.

Dr. Livingstone once made the follow-  
ing entry in his journal while in the heart  
of South Africa: "My daughter, Grace  
says, 'Much as I wish you to come home,  
I would rather that you finished your  
work to your own satisfaction than return  
merely to gratify me.' Rightly and nobly  
said, my darling Mennie. Vanity whispers  
pretty loudly, 'She is a chip of the old  
block.' My blessing on her and all the  
rest."

While Day's Menagerie was exhibiting  
at Cawood, England, recently, a young  
man amused himself by teasing one of the  
elephants. It happened that a heavy  
aluminum bar turning on a pivot at one end  
was accessible to the mischievous animal.  
It watched its opportunity, and at a favorable  
moment detached the loose end of the  
heavy bar, and let it fall on the young  
man's head, causing a deep wound. The  
animal then calmly walked away, satisfied  
with the punishment administered.

Prof. E. S. Morse says: "Only the  
female spiders spin webs. They own all  
the real estate, and the males have to live  
a vagabond life under stones and in other  
obscure hiding places. If they come  
about the house as often as to bore the  
ruling sex, they are mercilessly killed and  
eaten. The spider's skin is as yielding as  
the shells of lobsters and crabs, and is  
sliced from time to time in the same way to  
accommodate the animal's growth. If  
you poke over the rubbish in a female  
spider's back yard, among her cast-off car-  
casses you will find the jackets of the males  
who have paid for their sexuality with  
their lives—trophies of her barbarism as  
truly as scalps show the savage nature of  
the red man."

The Queen of England's daughters are  
certainly examples to the rest of the fash-  
ionable world in industry and taste. At  
the Royal Swiss cottage east of the prin-  
cesses has a garden which she cultivates  
with her own hands. They have also  
learned to cook, and they frequently sit  
down to a meal prepared by one of the  
other of their fair hands. Louise, wife of  
the Marquis of Lorne, is a clever artist,  
and all of them are accomplished in some  
way or other. Besides being excellent  
linguists. All these matters take time and  
hard work to learn, and it is evident that  
the daughters of a queen, although born  
to every luxury, have not deviated away  
their time in fashionable dissipation, like  
many of their humbler sisters.